NEW TYPES BEREALD, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1832.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

DEPICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND PULTON STS TERMS, cash in advance. Honey sent by mall will be at the place the winder. Postage stamps not received as subsection

Proceedings of the Control of the Co per copy, or \$1 00 per annum.
THE VAMILY HERALD on Wadnesday, at four cents per

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACABEMY OF MUSIC, Pourteenth street.—ITALAIN OPERA

NISLO'S GARDEN, Broadway,-VIVANOIREE-THREE BOWERY THEATRE ROWERY.—ARCHIOON—SANTA CLAUS—ARCH KANGER—GREENESS TOTS—1000 NATURED GENTLE-MAN. Evening—SANTA CLAUS—YANKER TAUS—ETON BOY— LOVE IN ALL CONFERENCE RED RANGER.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Boad street.

WALLACKIS THEATRE, Broadway. -- EVERYBODY'S

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, CI Broadway.-DISTART NEW BOWERY THRATER, BOWERY, ARCHOROUMY TWO PATHERS-IREN TUTOK-MOTHER GOOSE AND THE GOOSE AND THE COOSE AND THE GOOSE AND THE GOOSE AND THE GOOSE AND SWAINS-OMNING.

PRENCH THEATRE, 595 Broadway. -- Cownst's My

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broatway,-After-

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway-Afterneon and evening-during the Sones, Dances, &c.-Scenes at Phalons.

NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway, .-Geo. Christy's Min-STREED IN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.-ARCTOCOR BLD Evening-BLACE STATUE.

WOOD'S MINSTREL'S, 44 Broadway.—Etimorian Songs, Dinces, &c.—New Year Caus.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATER -Equestrian Perform

New York, Sunday, December 25, 1859.

The steamship Baltic arrived at this port yester day forenoon from Aspinwall, with \$1,408,234 in treasure, and the passengers that left San Francisco on board the Golden Gate on the 5th inst. The trip between San Francisco and New York was performed in eighteen days and twenty hours, quickest ever made between the two ports. The Baltic brings news from California, Oregon, British Columbia, Central America, New Granada and the South Pacific republics.

The Ariel, with the Pacific mails and passengers,

arrived last evening.

The news from California is unimportant. The San Francisco Court of Sessions had denied the ion to transfer the indictment found against Judge Terry for fighting a duel with Senator Broderick to the Fourth District Court for trial, and an application was to be made to the Supreme Court to compel the transfer. John Conness, late anti-Lecompton candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and a warm friend of the late Senator Broderick, has been chosen member of the Legislature by a large majority in El Dorado county. His success regarded as a tribute of public respect the memory of Broderick. Eldridge F. Paige, author of Dow, Jr.'s Patent Sermons, and E. Hamot St. Leger, formerly an officer of the French army, had committed suicide. The rate of fare between San Francisco and New York by the steamers which left the first named port on the 5th ranged from \$157 to \$52. Complete details of the news together with a record of the marriages and deaths and a review of the markets, may be found in

another part of to-day's paper.

The dates from Portland, Oregon, are to Nov. 25. It is authoritatively stated that the election of Mr. Stout to Congress will not be contested. The Democratic State Convention met on the 16th, but split at the start on the question of appointing delegates to the Charleston Convention. The representatives of eleven of the nineteen counties repre sented appointed delegates and expressed their preference for Senator Lane for the Presidency. The bolters did not choose delegates, but agreed to support the democratic nominees.

accounts from British Columbia are devoid of general interest. Affairs in that region appear to be progressing peaceably and satisfactorily.

The news from Central America is unimportant Mr. Clarke, United States Minister in Guatemala had protested against the recent treaty of that country with England, as being a clear and palpable violation of the letter, spirit and provisions of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States, dated July 5, 1850, and commonly known as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Minister Dimetry had arrived at Realejo, but was ill with fever. Ex-President Mora was about to land in Costa Rica, where, it was said, he would be well received by the people. Sir Gore Ouseley, the British Minister, was expected at Panama

Our Panama correspondent, dating on the 16th inst., states that the federal troops at Barranquila were likely to capitulate to the insurgents. The provinces were still a good deal disturbed. The United States ship Lancaster had arrived at Panama from Valparaiso, and was in port with the Saranac and Levant. The following men died on board the Lancaster during the voyage:-Eneas McGregor, marine, Patrick Fitzgerald, fireman, and

Robert Cooley.

From the South Pacific our advices are dated Valparaiso the 16th, Callao the 26th of November. and Guayaquil the 2d inst. General Castilla, o Peru, had invaded Ecuador with six thousand troops. He was encamped near Guayaquil, and had had two conferences with General Franco, in command of the Ecuadorian troops, but nothing was effected. France, it was thought, would inter fore, but her government was disliked by the people. Chile was quiet and trade had improved. The mining reports are also favorable. About \$127,000 worth of property had been lost by the fire in Valparaiso. Bollvia had a large military force in hostile attitude on the frontier of Peru An American named Cotton had been condemned to death by a court martial in Peru as a revolutionist. The frigate Merrimac had sailed from

The life and history of Henry Law, the Wall street forger, together with his late movements in Spain and Turkey, will be found in another column. The story of Law's operations in this country and Europe is replete with romance, and surpasses tales of fiction in point of interest.

The notorious slave yacht Wanderer arrived at Boston yesterday, where she has been placed in charge of the United States Marshal, and her crew committed to prison to await an investigation From an account published among our telegraphic despatches, it appears that she sailed from Savan nah on the 20th of October last, under command of Capt. Lincoln Patten, who forcibly compelled a portion of the crew to work the vessel, threatening to shoot them if they refused. When she reached Flores, one of the Azores, or Western Islands, the captain went on shore, and the mate, named Welton, who had made the voyage under coercion, took advantage of his absence, weighed anchor and steered for the United States. The affair is rather a curious one, and some interesting revela-tions may be expected when the investigation takes place.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was called for two o'clock yesterday afternoon, to take into consideration the propriety of concurring with the Board of Councilmen, who have added to the appropriations already made for the current year,

the sum of \$20,000 for "Printing for Departments," not authorized y the Street Department. Alder men Adams and Brady spoke against the motion and Aldermen Boo'e and Pook in favor of it. The motion was eventually carried by a vote of 8 to 4 Alderman Bradley moved to reconsider the quesmoved that the Board adhere to its former action This was lost ayes 5, noes 7. Alderman Bule renewed his motion to concur. Alderman Peck moved to lay the paper on the table. The motion was carried, and the Board then adjourned to Tues-

day evening next.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the discussion on political affairs was recumed, and at times became quite lively. Mr. Smith, of Virginia. referred to a conversation with Senator Seward, in which the latter said that his party had had a great deal of trouble with Irish voters, as they would take their money and then vote against them. Seward preferred colored voters, as they had no such trouble with them. Mr. Smith endeavored to elicit from the republican candidate for Speaker a discisimer of his endorsement of the Helper book, but was unsuccessful. The House ballotted for the twenty-first time for Speaker, without effecting

choice, and then adjourned till Monday. The special committee of the Senate appointed o inquire into all the facts connected with John Brown's foray, are busily engaged in their work. According to our correspondent they have already subprensed Judge Arny, of Kansas; Mr. Gonway, Congressman elect from Kansas; Augustus Wattles, editor of the Kansas Herald of Freedom; Captain Montgomery, one of the Kansas free State border ruffian leaders; G. P. Lowrey, at one time Adjutant General of the free State forces of Kansas, Dr. Howe, of Boston; Mr. Sanborn of New Hampshire; and Gerrit Smith. They will doubtless also subpoens Henry C. Wright, whose confession to a knowledge of Old Brown's designs has already been published in the HERALD, together with Sumner, Forbes, Greeley and other abolitionists.

The case of Dion Bourcicault, the dramatic an ther and actor, against Mr. Field, Public Administrator, and Mr. Stuart, lessee of the Winter Garden theatre, for an injunction to restrain the plaintills from performing the drama of the "Octoroon," was brought on yesterday before Judge Ingersoll in the United States Circuit Court. After the reading of a vast number of affidavits and letters of a conflicting nature, the Court adjourned the further hearing, but refused, under the circumstances, to grant a preliminary injunction. So for the present the "Octoroon" will be nightly produced

until otherwise ordered by the Court. The sales of cotton yesterday embraced 5,000 bales, in-luding 3,200 in transit. The market closed steady on the basis of 11c. per lb. for middling uplands. Flour was held with more firmness, and for common grades of tate and Western an advance of 5c. a 10c. was deman and the market closed with increased buoyancy. Southern our was unchanged, while sales were fair. quite firm, and the views of holders being above that of buyers, the sales were moderate. Corn quiet, and prices irregular: new yellow Jersey and Southern ranged from 84c. to 85c. for the former, and 85c. a 86c. for the latter; old was scarce and nominal. Pork was firm, with sales of mess at \$16 1214 a \$16 20, and of prime at \$11 62% a \$11 75. Sugars were firm but quiet; so confined to 250 hhds, refining goods at 71/c. Coffee was 12c. and a small lot Jamaica at the same figure. Freights were firm, with a few engagements for Liverpool and

Our Christmas Sermon.

With the best, the most cordial and the heartiest Christmas greetings to all our readers, wheresoever these lines may be wafted, on ship or shore, we salute, "as minute men among the reserve of millions," the great Christian holiday-the day of our Saviour's birth-the day when the wise men rejoiced, with exceeding great joy, as they saw the Star in the East.

It has seemed to us especially fitting to this occasion, when, if ever, the hearts of all men should be open to the reception of the simple but grand truths put forward in the dispensation of Christ, to reproduce his "Sermon on the Mount," which we print in full in the HERALD of to-day, and to which the attention of all our readers is earnestly solicited.

This solicitation may seem at the first glance to be like calling attention to a twice-told tale. Almost every one will say it is the old story. We know that the Sermon on the Mount pro claims in terse and epigrammatic language the fundamental truths of Christianity. We are acquainted with its gentle lessons, its humanitarian teachings; its pure, pious and holy fervor: its dignified but severe rebuke of everything like cant, and sham, and humbug. All this we know, and have been taught from the knees of our mothers.

Then comes the question, as we think, how does your daily life accord with your early teachings? On which side are you arrayed during the commencement of what Mr. Seward calls the irrepressible conflict between the North and the South? That is a question which must be met calmly and quietly. The Sermon en the Mount teaches forbearance, fraternity faith. The Beechers and Cheevers of to-day who have stolen Heaven's livery wherein to serve Satan, preach insurrection, murder treason and rapine. Like the Devil, they can quote Scripture to serve their purpose. We shall find them all full of Bible texts; but do they ever think that they are forbidden to blow their trumpets in the streets that they may have glory among men? Or do they remem ber that they are commanded to first cast the beam out of their own eyes before they attempt to pull out the motes from the eyes of

their brothers? To those fanatics who, like John Brown. Henry Ward Beecher, George B. Cheever, Wilson, William Lloyd Garrison and William H. Seward, are prone to select biblical texts here and there in order to mistify their treasonable speeches and acts, we recommend a careful perusal of the Sermon on the Mount. It should be read from every pulpit, North, South, East and West, on this Christmas morn ing of eighteen hundred and fifty-nine. It teaches peace, harmony and forbearance, as opposed to strife, evil speaking and disunion. It speaks to all people speaking the same tongue, sheltered under the same flag, owing fealty to the same laws, "with the voice of one having authority, not as the scribes." It teaches us that this Union, like the Church, should be founded upon the Rock of Faith; that then the rain may come and the tempest may rage about it, but neither of them shall prevail against it. It tells us to beware of false prophets—the Beechers and the Cheevers of the day; they are the workers of iniquity, to whom our Saviour will say on the last day, "I know you not."

These are the doctrines of Christianity, pure and simple. These are the words which Christ spoke to a great Union mass meeting in Judea. almost nineteen centuries ago, but which are as appropriate to all of us to-day as wha they fell from the inspired lips of our Saviour and terrified the Scribes and Pharisees of his time. "Words fitly spoken are as apples of gold in pictures of silver," and certainly no words that ever proceeded from the most powerful preacher, in the most sumptuous and fashionable

church, can ever match the sermon presched by the Redeemer to a rabble, any member of which would be hooted out of Beecher's or Che ever's church. We are not quite sure that our Saviour himself, who steadily supported the existing order of things, and thereby recognized a rvile labor, would not be denied by the new lights, as he was by Peter.

We contmend, then, the Sermon on the Mount to all parties, and to people of no party whatever. No safer political or moral code can be found extent. And the pricets have gone wrong exactly in proportion to their deviation from it. And that is our Christmas sermen which has a lesson for all.

SEWARD NOBINATED FOR THE PERSIDENCY BY THE ABOLITMONISTS.—The most important fea ture in the treason lecture of William Lloyd farrison, which we published yesterday, was his nomination for the Presidency of William H. Seward. Garrison is the acknowledged leader, for thirty years, of the out-and out abolitionists of the North, and what he says is, and always has been, law to the party. Formerly the abolitionists thought Seward did not go far enough for them, and they started other candidates for the Presidency. But ever since his Rochester manifesto, the thorough paced abolitionists are well satisfied with him, and Garrison, their chief, interpreting "the irrepresi-ble conflict" by the light which flashed from John Brown's rifles and pikes at Harper's Ferry, declares that "the man who so grandly represents the Empire State in the Senate the United States" is the only man for President, and the North ought to nominate him on his own issue, that "either slavery must rule the whole country, or liberty must drive slavery out of existence." This demonstrates how republicanism has progressed in revolutionary ideas. By his speech at Rochester the apostle of the "higher law" took the wind out of the sails of Gerrit Smith, and placed the republicans on the same platform exactly as that which was occupied by the abolitionists up till that time. Under the influence of this pronunciamiento by the republican chief-a manifeto of revolution and of war against the South to the bitter end-Mr. Morgan was elected Governor of this State, and from that moment the republicans advanced a step, and became abolitionized. By John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry they advanced the next step; so that with Seward's higher law text, and Brown's commentary, the nature of the bloody issue of the republican party in the Presidential campaign of 1860 is made plain to the dullest understanding. The platform is Seward's Rochester speech, and the ticket is announced to be-

WILLIAM H. SEWARD. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, CHARLES SUMNER.

No other man, says Garrison, is so feared by the South, because no other man has such power at the North, as William H. Seward, and the man most feared and most hated in the next degree is Charles Sumner. So that the highest recommendation of a candidate, with Garrison and the abolitionists, is that he is hated at the South, and deserves its hatred. This ticket, he says, "would sweep every free State in the Union, except, possibly, California."
Knowing that Seward is hated at the South, the abolitionists will run him, and elect be if they can, in order to exasperate the ha ad of the South to the point of se es ion. Garrison, after quoting Seward's speech at Rochester, goes on to say that "there ne or was a clearer statement, a more palpable with uttered; and it is only saying that elements which are in the nature of things eternally hostile can never coalesce and be at peace." Ergo, concludes Garrison, "there is no Union, and it is time for us to separate." Dissolution of the Union, therefore, is the aim and object of the bolitionized republican party, and issue they intend to go to the polls in 1860. With this fact staring them in the face, the Union and conservative masses ought to lose no time in making their preparations for the conflict. All old party feelings ought now to be merged in the one idea of rescuing this confederacy of States from the destruction to which it is devoted by the revolutionists; and the best and only practical way in which that can be accomplished is by the adoption of the ticket of the great Union meeting of New York:-

FOR PRESIDENT, WINFIELD SCOTT. SAM HOUSTON.

This ticket, we venture to say, notwithstanding the confident prediction of Garrison, would whip the republican ticket with a signal defeat, and sweep the country with a revolution at the pells unprecedented in the annals of American history.

THE PUBLISHING TRADE. - One of the London ournals recently put forth an assertion that he condition of the publishing trade in this country was generally unsound, and that most of our leading houses were in a state bordering on bankruptcy. There can be no better refutation of this statement than the fact that in the more expensive classes of publications, which require a large capital to bring out, our publishers are embarking as extensively as those of London and Paris. It is only recently that the London Athenaum took occasion to state that, in the elegance of their typography, their paper and their embellishments, American works were outstripping European publications. We need only point to the superb Christmas works issued by our leading houses for confirmation of this admission. None of the imported publications that we have seen can at all compete with them in the extravagance of their illustrations and binding. It is obvious that where purchasers are to be found for such works, the state of the publishing trade cannot be what it is represented. No houses would be mad enough to embark in such heavy speculations unless their business generally was in a prosperous condition.

W. H. SEWARD'S TESTIMONY CONCERNING AFRICA.—In the extracts from some letters of W. H. Seward, published in the Albany Journal, giving his observations as a traveller abroad, we perceive that he exclaims, on leavng Egypt for the Holy Land:- "Farewell. Egypt! long sought for, seen at last. Farewell, Africa! the only region in the world which Providence seems to have fortified against civilization." And why fortified? Is it on account of the African soil or climate, or the African race? The subject is an interesting one, and we hope that Mr. Seward, on his return home, will avail himself of the first occasion to explain why he thinks Africa "the only region in the world which Providence eems to have fortified against civilization."

BRILIANT PROSPECTS OF AMERICAN ART .-From the succession of exciting events which have occurred here within the last few months in connection with art, it is evident that we are entering upon one of these great historic eras which mark the strides of a nation in civilization and refinement. In painting, in sculpture, and in decorative art, native genius has proved in that short time its ability to cast aside the shackles of conventional prejudices, and to assert its own claims to originality. We have, in fact, arrived in all three at the same stage of independence which, in sculpture, enabled Praxiteles, Apelles and Lysippus to depart from what is called the grand style, and to devote themselves to the cultivation of the beautiful. Our sculptors, rejecting the purely classical models as guides, are seeking to create types for themselves, which, whilst they retain the best features of Greek art, shall yet present a character entirely distinct from it.

Our painters, equally patriotic in their aspirations, are also laboring to arrive at the formatien of a style which shall as plainly indicate their nationality as the works of Paul Delaroche and Andreas Achenbach do that of the French and German schools. In architecture, in landscape gardening, and in decorative art generally, are to be detected the same evidences of independence. We are developing, in short, all the elements which enter into the constitution of great national schools. and in this we are aided by the free character of our institutions, our disregard of examples, our tendency towards skepticism, and, lastly the peculiarities of our climate, which undoubtedly exercise a powerful influence in determining our tastes.

There is another cause still to which may be ascribed the boldness and originality of the creations that are obtaining for American sculpture and painting this strong character of individuality. In Greece art owed its origin toreligion, and its refinement to hero worship. In Italy it first degenerated into the admiration of brute force, and was then impressed into the ervice of religion, borrowing the stiff and ungainly forms in which the conceptions of the early Christian epoch were clothed. It was not until the time of the mediæval republics, when independence of thought and action was encouraged by political influences and by commercial intercourse with the rest of the world, that the artistic genius of Italy emancipated itself from these restraints and attained its highest point of intellectual developement. Still Catholic traditions and forms continued to exercise over it a certain amount of control. imparting to it much that was conventional. and much that was false in taste.

From all these influences art is fortunately free in this country. We are neither idol worshippers nor hero worshippers, and no particular creed imposes on us its antiquated forms and prejudices. Where such unbounded liberty exists for the imagination of the artist, his inspirations naturally assume a bolder and more original character than those which would occur to him under different circumstances. It is to this latitude that we unquestionably owe the remarkable developement that is now manifest-

ing itself in every branch of native art. There is but one thing required to impart to the progress that we have indicated all the impulsion necessary to conduct it to great results. Art can effect but little without patronage; for while the artist labors he must live. As the merchant princes of the Italian republics fostered the artistic genius of their country into intellectual life and strength, so must our own merchants constitute themselves the protectors and encouragers of native talent. They may rest assured that the favors they confer on it will be more than repaid by the credit that it will reflect back upon them. To be amongst the first to assist in the foundation of a great national school of art is an honor for which nonarcha have striven and for which have made fortunes in trade may make an effort without derogating from their own selfesteem.

HELPER ON BOTH SIDES OF THE FENCE.—It ppears that that notorious abolitionist. Hinton R. Helper, is quite a new convert to abolitionism; that as late as 1855 he was a strong proslavery man; that in that year a book of his on California, entitled "The Land of Gold-Reality vs. Fiotion," was published in Baltimore, in which these extracts may be found:-

Nicaragua can never fulfil its destiny until it introduces negro slavery. Nothing but slave labor can over subdue its forests or cultivate its untimbered lands. cultivate its untimbered lands.

White men may live upon its soil with an umbrella in one hand and a fan in the other; but they can never unfold or develope its resources. May we not safely conclude that negro slavery will be introduced into this country before the lapse of many years? We think so. The tendency of events fully warrants this inference.

In another place he speaks of the slaves of California as tampered with, and "enticed by meddling abolitionists." Is it any wonder that the republican Congressional members, in taking this fellow into their confidence, have got more than they bargained for?

GEN. GEORGE WASHINGTON BOWMAN AND THE SENATE PRINTING .- A democratic caucus, it appears, has resolved to give the Senate printing o Gen. Bowman, the nominal preprietor of the Washington Constitution. We say nominal, because it turns out that Wendell, in selling the concern to Bowman, instead of receiving anything for it, agreed to pay Bowman a bonus of twenty thousand dollars to take possession of it. In the way of reciprocity, we calculate that Wendell will be the real printer to the Senate should Bowman be elected, as in the case of Steedman. Lastly, we presume that the republican programme for the House printing comprehends some such dickering for the benefit of Thurlow Weed. Could anything in the way of lobby jobbing be more disgraceful than these bargains and sales, for the relief of old party backs, of the printing jobs of Congress? And is there no man of sufficient independence in either House of Congress to take the place of Mr. Taylor, of New York, in behalf of a thorough reformation of these printing abuses? We should like to know.

MOVEMENTS FOR SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE. The people of Virginia seem to be actively moving for the encouragement of domestic manufactures, direct trade with Europe, and commercial non-intercourse with the North. At a late Southern rights meeting in Fredericksburg it was, among other things, resolved that "we pledge ourselves as a community to abstain from purchasing any merchandise or manufactures brought from the North, so far as that course can be adopted without injury to our fellow citizens who have on hand stocks of such merchandise;" "that we will, as soon as practicable, refuse to make any purchases of such merchandise, and that we will bear any burdens or inconveniences which may be ne-

cessary to promote the important changes which we advocate," &c. This movement re minds us of the old Boston tea party, and wears something of the same revolutionary complexion. It is a Southern feature of the "irrepressible conflict," which looks more like a resolute purpose and systematic action in behalf of the practical independence of the Southern States, either within or without the Union, than anything which has yet been produced in this terrible sectional agitation When men of business thus resolve "to bear any burdens or inconveniences which may be necessary to promote the important changes which they advocate, we may rest assured that they are in earnest. In a word, Union or disunion, the South now demands a clear understanding with the North, and it is for the North to say whether it shall be peace or war.

DOUBLE-PACED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—The sneaking attempts of members of Congress, in the debate on the Speakership, to explain away their endorsement of Helper's book, are only in keeping with the course of all the republican leaders, who say one thing in the North and another when they go to Washington. Like Senator Wilson, they have one face for their constituents and for abolition gatherings everywhere, and another for the men of the South in the halfs of Congress. In the little villages throughout their different States they hold the language of Helper's beek, and paint the South in colors of the darkest hue. In Washington, when they meet Southern gentlemen face to face, they show the white feather. and their language is constitutional and civil. If they are called to account about what they say outside, they either deny it in toto, or modi-

fy it, or explain it away.

Thus these cowards, like Janus, have two faces one is for war, and that is turned towards the fanaties of the North; the other is for peace, and that is turned towards the Southern members of Congress. They fear personal consequences, and dare not say in the Senate chamber or in the House of Representatives what they say everywhere else. John Brown remarked, on reading a passage in Beecher's sermon, which he thought very good; Why don't he come on and preach this at the South?" Well may their constituents ask the republican members of Congress, "Why don't you stand up to your fight like men, and say to the faces of the slaveholders in Congress what you say behind their backs, in Ohio, and Massachusetts, and New York?" According to Horace F. Clark, an abolition-

ist is a rura avis—as great a curiosity as a black swan. But the majority of the republican party, in Congress and out of it, are abolitionists, and all the leaders of the Seward section are abolitionists dyed in the wool. What Northern members find it convenient to say in the presence of Southern men is no evidence of their real sentiments. At home they abolitionize the people, and feed the flame of fanaticism which burns so fiercely in every Northern State. They lend their names and subscribe their money to circulate a hundred thousand copies of Helper's book, whose tendency, whose avowed object, is to produce civil convulsion in the country. and to subvert the institutions of the Southern States by a bloody revolution and a universal throat-cutting of the slave owners. After a careful perusal of the work, the supreme chief of the republican party—the man whom it is their intention to nominate for the Presidencypronounces it a paragon of books, and sends around his confidential man-Morgan-to procure endorsements and aid in its circulation. Will Mr. Seward stand by this book when he makes his appearance in the Senate chamber ! We shall see.

THE ALBANY REGENCY DOWN AT THE HEEL. The business of electing by Congressional districts a democratic delegation to the Charles. ton Convention against the packed delegation of the Albany Regency is actively progressing. There can no longer be any doubt of a complete anti-Regency set of delegates fresh from the people; nor can there be any doubt, in view of recent events, of the recognition of these delegates at Charleston as the legitimate representatives of the New York democracy. The Albany curiosity shop of Richmond, Cagger. Cassidy & Co., and the Tammany wigwam, have had their day.

New York on Skates.

The skating season was inaugurated yesterday. The present cold snap has done for New York what it has een most anxiously wishing for, i. e., put the Central Park skating pond into a condition to be used by the citiens for this exhilarating and healthful exercise

Yesterday morning the city railroads running to the Park had displayed on each of their cars a white flag bear ing the inscription, "Skating at Central Park." This, no loubt, was the means of drawing quite a little crowd the pond. Young men, and boys home from school for the holidays, might be seen wending their way towards the Central Park, while from their pockets might be seen protruding a pair of skates. Even some old gentlemen, who were evidently ashamed to carry them in this man who were evidently ashamed to carry them in this manner, had noat little bundles under their arms, which, from their form, the initiated knew contained—states.

At about 12 o'clock the signal was put up to inform those interested that they might venture on the ice—though, had there been a great crowd present, it would have been anything but a said endertaking, as the frost has not been long enough or severe enough to admit a crowd to press upon the nowly made ice.

Our reporter visited the Park at about two o'clock, at which time there were quite a number amusing them selves, notwithstanding the severe coldness and biuntering condition of the weather. The 'Caledonia Curling Chub' had possession of the lower end of the pond, where they were playing, but it was blowing so that if one of the sweepers laid his broom out of his hand for a moment he had quite a chase to regain it and the skaters going against the wind had to exert themselves in order to make any headway, while those going with it flow over the surface of the pond like guils.

As we before observed, had there been a greater crowd present than those there congregated, it would have been dangerous, as when half a dozen, even, came together, you could plainly see and hear the ice giving way beneath thou, while at a number of points the warping, 'Danger,' was conspicuously displayed.

There were about 200 or 200 persons scattered over the pond, representing all classes, from the Fifth avenue beau, dressed in the latest and the most expensive style, down to the ragged little boys of the neighborhood, who figured on one dilapidated looking skate. Old men, forgetting for the time being, the stiffners of their joints, might be seen curveiting on the -ice, until a sudden fall would bring to their recollection that they were not as they used to be. ner, had neat little bundles under their arms, which,

would bring to their recollection that they were not as they used to be.

It was the intention of the managers of the Park not to let any one on the pend until Monday, when the ice would be strong enough to bear any weight that might be put upon it, which, had it been carried out, would have been excellent as it is at present, the ice is cracked all over the surface of the pond, and it requires a little time to knit and strengthes properly.

The pend itself and the borders are in splendid condition, and should we have a continuance of the present weather, we predict glorious times at the Central Park during the holidays.

The Population of Arlzona.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HEUALD.

The Washington despatch of yesterday's Hesato states that "Col. Bonneville, late commander of the military de partment of New Mexico, has made a report to the Source ary of War, of a tour of inspection through Arisona, and tary of War, of a tour of inspection through arrivana, and that the American population is only four hundred, and the Mexican population about three thousand."

Please do me the favor to say that if Cotonel Bonneville has made any such statement, I shall prove to the entire satisfaction of the War Department, and of Congress, that his report is absurdly orroneous. The cydence cannot be refuted that my estimate of last year, viz.—That Artzona centains a population of ten thousand souls, (10, 60) exclusive of Indians—is correct. The Valley of La Mestical alone contains more people than Col. Bonneville gives to the whole Territory.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.

Naw Yoke Horse, Dec. 24, 1859. NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE HARPER'S FERRY FORAY INVA'STIGATION

Names of Witnesses Subported by the Senate Committee.

Lively Discussion on Political Affairs in the House.

Seward's Opinion of Irish and Mogra Voters.

ANOTHER UNSUCCESSFUL BALLOT FOR SPEAKER. &O.

Our Special Washington Despatch.

The ballot for Speaker to-day developes nothing different The ballot for Speaker to-day developes nothing different from those of the previous few days. There is a dispection on the part of some Southern men, Americans and democrats, to make any sort of combination that will beat Mr. Sherman; but the class of men who are willing to do this are not the men who find it possible to enter into a combination. Northern democrats can never vote in carnest for a Know Nothing, and enough Americans to defeat an election say they will never vote for a Locampton democrat. The same is true of the anti-Lecompton, Douglas and Vanderbill democrats.

Some of the democrats are getting so tired of the contest that they express themselves rather inclined to vote

test that they express themselves rather inclined to vote for the plurality rule. The refusal of the opposition to adjourn over to Tuesday will have a tendency to weaken

H. F. Clark leaves for home on Monday, having with some difficulty effected a pair with a republican, stanton, of Ohio. THE HARPER'S PERRY INVASION INVESTIGATION—NAMES OF THE

The officers of the Brown Raid Investigating Committee are busy obtaining witnesses. To day the Sergeant Arms of the Senate subposned Judge Arny, of Kansas, with whom it is supposed John Brown left some papers of value. It is said that they related wholly to his financial affairs, and had nothing to do with Brown's raid. Aras refused to receive them and be responsible for them, and they were left with Mr. Conway. Congressman elect before Brown left Kansas, and Mr. Conway put them in his be sent for to testify. Augustus Wattles, formerly one of the editors of the Herald of Freedom, at Lawrence, Kansas, will be subposnaed. He is the author of a letter found in Brown's bag. Captain Montgomery, one of Brown's companions in driving Hamilton from southern Kansas, will also be brought here. Hamilton has since died in Arizona. G. P. Lowrey, Adjutant General of the free State forces inder Governor Reeder, now practicing law in William street, New York, will be sant for. As chairman of the

Committee of Safety at the time the treaty of peace was made between Robinson and Governor Shannon, General Lowrey caused Brown to be arrested for attempting to stir up the people against any attempt on the part of the free State men to make peace with the pre-slavery party. Dr. Howe, of Boston, and Mr. Sanborn, of New Hampshire, who figured conspicuously in Brown's correspon-dence, will be subprensed, if they can be found; also Gerrit Smith, if his health will warrant his coming.

TRIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1859; Mr. Bonham, (dem.) of S. C., gave notice that after the

speech of Mr. Smith, of Virginia, who was entitled to the Soor, he would endeavor to obtain an opportunity to move that the House proceed to ballot faithfully for a Speaker throughout this day, and, failing in that, he Speaker throughout to offer a resolution that from after to day no vote for Speaker shall be taken before the hour of 12 M. on Wednesday, 4th of January, and that when the House adjourn to-day that it be until that day.

Mr. Foure, (dem.) of ill., Mr. Smith giving way, re-plied to the remarks of Mr. Farnsworth, who had commented on the course of Senator Douglas. His colleague (Mr. Farnsworth) had declared, in substance, that he would rather see any other man than Douglas elected to the Presidency. The republican hatred of Mr. Douglas is deep seated, and well it may be, for he has given many heavy blows. Mr. Douglas stands on the Cincinnati platform, and desires nothing else than its adoption
the Charleston Convention. He (Mr. Fonke) would upport the nominee of that convention in good faith, and so will the democrats of Illinois. They have buried the erences of the past, and consider that every one who

bides by the democratic organization is a democrat.

Mr. FARSWORTH, (rep.) of III.—Will Mr. Douglas sup port the nomines of the Charleston Convention on a platform on which he will not stand himsolf? Will he sussain
a platform which does not recognise his (Pouglas') dootring that the people in the Territories have the right belegislate on slavery?
Mr. Forks would tell the North and South that Mr.
Douglas will support the nomines of the Charleston Convention.

Douglas will support the nominee of the Charloska Convention.

Mr. Flerkswohth—On any platform?

Mr. Flerkswohth—On any platform?

Mr. Flerks replied that Mr. Douglas would give his support against the republicans. He then proceeded to show that the State Convention of Illinois had declared they would sustain the nominee of the Charleston Convention. The Douglas men will stand between the extremes of the North and South. He (Fouke) considered John Wentworth as the embodiment of the republican party in Illinois, and yet his organ expressed sympathy with John Brown, and showed conclusively that such were the feelings of the party generally. None of the republican party had denounced John Wentworth for his incendiary southments, and therefore that party is abolitionized. Men who endorse John Brown deserve the same fate he suffered. Ho would ask Mr. Farnsworth whether he endorsed or repudiated the sentiments of Wentworth?

Mr. Farnsworth replied that so far as Mr. Wentworth runs a parallel between Southern fillbusters or slave trade pirates and John Brown, I endorse him. So far as he endorses the act of Brown in an incursion into Virginia, I do not endorse him. He asked Mr. Fooke whether Southern State trade pirates were not as bad as Brown, and deserved the same punishment.

Mr. Fourse—Try them by the law of the land and punish

pirates and com. Brown, I endorse him. So far as neendorses the act of Brown in an incursion into Virginia, I
do not endorse him. He asked Mr. Fouke whether Southern slave trade pirates were not as bed as Brown, and deserved the same punishment.

Mr. Fouke—Try them by the law of the land audpunish
pirates or anybody else, North or South, East or West,
upon the high seas and everywhere, who violate the laws.
I stand by the constitution and the laws of the land. John
Brown is dead, but his acts live. It is with those who endorse those acts that we have now to deal. He denounced the
acts of Brown in Kansas in severe terms. His gang were
maraders, who preyed on people of both parties, indiscriminately. Mr. Shorman, while chairman of the Kanass investigating Committee, refused to receive testimony
respecting the murder committed by John Brown, on the
technical objection that it was done after the committee
was appointed. The candidate for Speaker is a partisan
of Brown, as well as the endorser of Helper's infamous
doctrines. He maintained that the republicans would
sign the death warrant of the country, and leave the
time of the execution to the executioner himself. The
republican party of illinois has been absorbed by
the abolition party, and cannot escape the irrepressible conflict doctrines of Seward. Mr. Fouke
proceeded to state that the republican party had no sympathy with foreigners, but have deluded them, and as
soon as they have done with them they will not only put
them upon an equality with the negro, but will go farther,
and ignore them altogether in their political action. He
then referred to a conversation between Governor Seward,
of New York, and Gov. Smith, of Virginia, in 1847 and
1843, as reported in the Oppogenous of Wirgina, he was
sitting in the Council Chamber one day, when a stranger
entered and announced himself as Mr. Seward, of New
York. A conversation ensued, in the course of which
Mr. Sourse I am obliged to the gentleman recollect who
were present.

Mr. Founce—He was the p

Mr. Forker (resuming) said the republican party wow not yet ready to engraft that creed upon New York, it has were not yet adone with the foreign population. Mr. Sarri, of Va., obtained the floor, but yielded for afficen minutes to Mr. Farnsworth, that he might *Ply to his colleague.

Mr. Farnsworth said that John Brown was deed, and they made no issue about the recent afficient at MrDer's and Mr. Farnsworth was deed, and they made no issue about the recent afficient at MrDer's and Mr. Farnsworth was the said that the made at MrDer's and Mr. Farnsworth was the said that the made at MrDer's and Mr. Farnsworth was the said that the made at MrDer's at MrDer's and Mr. Farnsworth was the said that we want to be a said that we have the said that we want to be a said that we want the want to be a said that we want to be a said that we want to be

Mr. Farsaworre said that John Brown was deel, and they made no issue about the recent affair at Briper's Ferry, which the republican party were concerned acy distinct the republican party were concerned acy distinct believe in the social or political equality or on recy, or any other equality, so far as illinois was shoerned, in the State of few force the negro was funited to vote, and in the State of Tennessee he was furnished to vote but a very few years ano. He shough that when the Hon. Cati Johnson was a member of longress he